BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH .- Lecture. The Rev. J. D. CHICKERING HALL.—Lecture. James T. Fields. GILMORE'S GARDEN. Equ strian Pestival. HELLER'S WONDER THEATER.—Magical and Musical Per-FOUNDAMENT. Scabney Art Collection.
MASONIC TEMPLE.—Hobrew Fair.
NEW AMERICAN MUNEUM—Day and Evening.
NEW-YORK AGEARD M.—Day and Evening.
STEINWAY HALL—The Origin Treater Benefit Concert
WEST ELEVENTH STREET PRESEVIELIAN CHURCH.—Lecture. DeCordova.

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New-Dork Daily Extbune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1876.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The French Legislature has voted the budget. == The Preliminary Conference has betrayals that postmasters do not also have. Mr. Fernando Wood, even, is not so impressive cosed at Constantanople. - The Turks reject. But would the public think it decent or tol- now as he was when he offered the South his symany proposition of foreign occupation. == Car- erable, if Mr. Fernando Wood, for instance, pathy and cooperation in 1861, and talked somedinal Patrizi is dead.

DOMESTIC .- It is said Senator Morton has gone to Indiana, to look after the safety of war stores at Indianapolis. ____ A fire occurred near Providence, R. I., which involved a loss of between \$150,000 aud \$200,000. Several marine disasters are reported from various points along the coast.

Congress.-On Saturday the House passed the Post-Office bill and members delivered enlogies on the life and character of the late Speaker Kerr. The Senate did not meet.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-The trunk fine managers agreed that there should be no discrimination in favor of Baltimore and Philadelphia against New-York except on freights designed for load consump tion. = A heavy gale caused many disasters in the bay and along the coast. Edward Matthews sold 25 down-town buildings to the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company for \$2,700,000. The Spring Street Presbyterian Church celebrated 65th auniversary. === Gold, 10758, 10778 107%. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 92 810 cents. Stocks active and higher for

trunkline shares, dull and aregular for others. THE WEATHER.-THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate a slight rise of temperature, a clouded sky, and snowfall. Thermometer yesterday, 100, 16°, 16°.

The device of injecting politics into speeches in eulogy of a dead Speaker is novel, but not exactly decent. Mr. Randall is respectfully requested to outlive his term.

The Biscayans are decidedly opposed to supporting an army of occupation. Gen. Quesada sought to make them do so by seizing the provincial treasury, but he found it empty. The "excitement" which prevails is no doubt greatest among the disappointed army officers.

Republics may not be ungrateful, but they are uncommon slow about their gratitude. Here is the bill that grants a pension of a few dollars a month to Custer's widow, left on the calendar of the Senate from the last session. It may worry through before the end of the session, and it may not. In either case it will serve to illustrate the speed at which Congress hastens to commemorate the worth of a gallant soldier.

Nothing definite has been accomplished by the preliminary conferences at Constantinople. The diplomatists have simply compared notes and referred the principal questions at issue to their respective governments. Accordingly the week opens with Russia and Turkey preparing actively for war, and the Greeks clamoring for redress of their grievances. As Turkey will not entertain any proposal to occupy her territory with foreign troops, the probabilities of immediate war are increased. The "Sick Man" will hear of any remedy but a Russian draught.

brisk little passage in a business discussion Republicans have much reason for claiming the other night at the Union League Club. the vote of one State, the Democrats have no Mr. Secretary Chandler does not seem to have reason at all for claiming the vote of the been happy in his methods for raising other. The conviction is growing stronger black citizens of the South for mean and selfish

money for political expenses, Jackson S. Schultz, whose heart is always prevail where that is known, as in Oregon, better than his head, lost the lat- and that the decision of the constituted ter once more for a minute or two; authorities must be sustained wherever, as in but that is about all. It is absurd Louisiana, there is grave doubt as to the will to talk about any intentional afront of the legal voters, if freely expressed. Moreat this club to members who supported Gov. over, men see more clearly every day that the Tilden or sympathize with his party. Gentlemen are not likely to offer intentional affronts to such men as Parke Godwin, Wm. H. Osborne, Anson Phelps Stokes, Amos F. Euo, Wm. E. Dodge, jr., Howard Potter, John Crosby Brown, or D. Willis James. The club is overwhelmingly Republican, and is likely on any proper occasion to say so, but it has no members more trusted or honored than these. Mr. Schultz was a little too exuberant, it is true, but that is not such an unusual thing as to warrant all this fuss about it. .

Whether because the hard times have frozen up the pockets even of the cheerful givers, or because people don't like to relieve distress caused by the burning of a theater by going where both the place and the entertainment constantly remind them of the tragedy, the fact remains that the subscriptions for those who have come to want by the Brooklyn fire are insufficient. The committee having the matter in charge call for further contributions, and state that probably seven hundred persons will peed assistance. It must be remembered that the victims of the fire were almost exclusively men and of the poorer class, and that thus each person lost probably meant more than one reduced to claim to sympathy by taking a step so dangerwant. There were sons who were the only children; there were husbands and fathers, and there were probably few among them all that had not some dependent on them. To meet all these cases of distress there must be m re money. It is never necessary to make such an appeal to our citizens a second time.

The approaching abolition of capital punishment in Italy will help the advocates of that measure everywhere. In France, M. Louis Blane and 41 other Radical Deputies have submitted a bill to the same effect. They assign the following reasons for abolishing the guillotive: That the right to inflict an irreparable punishment implies an infallible judge; that "to inflict death is a bad way on the part of society of inculcating respect for life, and, consequently, of arresting the arm of the "murderer; that the spectacle of the blood "shed by the executioner hardens perverse "hearts, and is an obstacle to that re-"finement of manners which should be the 'result and is the sign of an advanced civiliza-"tion; that the punishment of death has been "condemned by the greatest criminal lawyers; "that the countries where it is abolished "have only had to congratulate themselves on "its abelition; that the punishment of death. "in a word, produces effects in every way "contrary to those expected by its partisans." Unless those who uphold capital punishment can disprove these propositions they ought to vield gracefully to the reformers.

The President of the Western Union Telegraph Company has done a very proper thing in refusing to violate confidence by permitting a Congressional committee to runnange the files of telegraphic correspondence. England was once convalsed because an unscrapulous Cabinet officer seized a letter belonging to an odious Red Repul ican refugee. What was here proposed was o cast a drag not for all the telegraphic correspondence of a man against whom there was not even a charge. If we had not grown used to invasions of personal right, such a procedure would seem monstrous. auguration of Gov. Hayes, but will rise up It violates the commonest legal maxims as to the right to call for papers, and outriges every among the things they have learned at the man's sense of his right to the secrets of his own correspondence. The telegraph au- Northern Democracy takes a fighting attitude thorities have no moral right to make such it is merely for the purpose of photography, hould demand that the Postmaster at Wash ington should surrender all letters arriving, addressed privately or confidentially to U. S. Grant?-We believe the Western Union has never betrayed the confidence of its patrons under demands of this sort without protest. Its mistake has been to content itself with protests, and we are glad to welcome the indication that it means to act now with a little liveller sense of the obligation it incurs in receiving dispatches.

WHAT BUSINESS DEMANDS.

We all want peace. Every sane man in the land, since strong partisan feeling has had time to cool, has come to realize that a speedy and peaceful settlement is necessary, not only for the national honor and the stability of selfgovernment, but for business prosperity. The sheels of commerce are blocked. Investments have almost ceased. Men who have debts to pay demand delay; they feel that a political disturbance must cause a financial crisis, in which thousands of firms must go down, and instinctively defer to the supreme moment every payment that can be deferred. Leading merchants meet to consult upon plans of settlement. Financial journals urge that the business community, greatly weakened by the prolonged strain, cannot without terrible disaster endure continued uncertainty extending beyond the period of Spring contracts and purchases, All feel that the inauguration of either candidate, with speedy restoration of peace, would

be better than prolonged strife and uncertainty. Within a few weeks public opinion has changed very greatly as to the settlement which should be demanded. At the outset it was supposed that Mr. Tilden would either receive a majority of the electoral votes, or could be deprived of that majority only by 'arolma and Florida, however, gave majorities news from Louisiana showed that the Republicans had an unexpectedly strong case, and were | of the party. It is an organization whose govprepared to prove beyond all reasonable dis- erning principle is success and whose single pute that the election had not been fair or peaceable; and the efforts to secure single Oregon very strongly impressed public opinion against his party. We have at last, as to dering and the miserable incompetency and Southern States in which the true result is peculiarly doubtful, formal decisions by the eight years, which drove so many to vote the only bodies constitutionally empowered to Democratic ticket as a desperate choice of evils, decide, and familiar with all the circumstances it would not have been trusted in any Northand evidence. As to Oregon, we have an admitted attempt to defeat the acknowledged Southern Democrats, even after their experiverdict of the people, which has technically failed. Public opinion has moved slowly, but with irresistible force, to the conclusion that Mr. Hayes ought to be inaugurated. It is felt traditions of battles and victories won together, that, while grave doubts must remain as to the result in Louisiana, there is no doubt at all A ridiculous pother has been made about a as to the result in Oregon, and that while the

and Mr. every day that the will of the people must supporters of Mr. Haves have not only the best of the argument but the mastery of the situation. Without a murmur, they proposed to submit when it was supposed that they were beaten, but they have irresistible power to euforce the law, if they choose to stand upon the legal decision in Louisiana and other Southern States. No protest will have any weight whatever, if the majority of the Senate upholds that decision, and thus far there is not a single Republican or independent Senator who avows his dissent.

Moreover, the Democrats have made a grave mistake in appealing openly to the most excitable and least intelligent and conservative elements in the call for mass meetings to express partisan feeling upon a question which demands judicial calmness and the highest statesmanship. It is everywhere realized that these meetings can only be inflammatory and dangerous, that thoughtful and conservative men will rarely attend and will always be powerless to control them, and that the resort to such expedients betrays a revolutionary spirit. In the nature of the case such meetings cannot be deliberative, but must be denunciatory and incendiary in character. Sober men feel that the Democratic party forfeits all ous to the public peace. Moreover, they feel support of widowed mothers and families of that the Democratic party would not resort to such desperate expedients if it had the slightest hope that its success could be secured by

legal and peaceful methods. By Democratic confession, then, the legal decision must be against that party. For that reason, it resorts to threats, and violent utterances, and incendiary meetings, and keeps the country in a turmoil. For that reason, it causes the stagnation of business. And now, with strange disregard of business interests or public duty, it appeals to business men themselves, to aid it in making the turmoil greater, and in prolonging the destructive uncertainty. Perhaps business men are disposed to bite off their own noses for the benefit of Democratic politicians, but we doubt it. All men of conservative habits know that peace can be preserved and prosperity secured only by upholding firmly the decision of the legally constituted authorities. When merchants get ready to appeal from those authorities to mobs and mass meetings, fiery resolutions, meendiary speeches, and the communistic hatred of law and order, they ought to go one step further, and mugrate to Mexico in search of peace, law,

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS. The discreet behavior of the majority of Southern Democrats in Congress, as contrasted with the intemperate language held by some of their Northern allies, has already attracted public attention and received the commendation of all law-abiding and peace-loving citieas. The Southern Democrats have preserved their equanimity during the discussion, to this point at least. Indeed, they seem to be looking on the exhibition of passionate zeal by their Northern associates in a wondering way, with something between curiosity and contempt. There was a time-say sixteen years ago this Winter-when Southern Democrats might have been impressed with such talk as they have been listening to it caucuses and committees for a few weeks from the emir.cut persons who say, with clinched fists and set teeth, that they will not submit to the inand rally and swoop down and all that. But South since 1860 is this: that when the that largely about setting up an independent government for the City of New-York, of which of was then Mayor. Talk is very cheap. The Southern Democrats have found that out; and it is no less creditable to their discernment that they take it for what it is worth than honorable to their patriotism that they put aside all suggestions of violence and revolution and counsel moderation, patience, and peace. The bluster of the blatherskites they very wisely pass unheeded. They have seen the same mouths in a state of eruption before, and found to their cost what little meaning it had and how little came of it. The situation to-day in its essential features differs but little from that of sixteen years ago. Then as now the rights of Southern citizens had been abridged by the failure to secure the control of Kansas by the same means that have been employed to redeem the reconstructed States. Violence and intimidation and terrorism had been defeated then as they have been now. And the same earnest pairiots who then kindled with indignation at the injustice done the Southern States, and did everything in their power to provoke violence and incite rebellion, are full of the same theme today and just as violent and inflammatory in their discourse. The calmness with which the Southern Democrats look on, and take no part except to counsel peace, is the best indication that the game will not work a second time.

It indicates another fact which seems to us of great importance. That is that the Southern Democratic leaders are beginning to see and appreciate the terrible blunder they have been guilty of in falling back into the old party affiliations and joining hands with the organization with which they acted before the war. There are of course in the Democratic party many honest, conscientious, and patriotic cifialpable fraud and disregard of law. South | zens. During the past four or five years, too, many voters have supported its candidates who do ogainst him on the face of the returns; the not by any means count themselves Democrats. But these do not affect the spirit and purpose aim is power. Its faithlessness and treachery, its corrupt practices and mischievous rotes for Mr. Tilden in Vermont and in tendencies, are matters of record, Its character is established. Except for the fatal blunworse, shown by the Republicans in the past ern State. Still it was not unnatural that ence of the faithlessness of their allies, should after the war take up the old association. There were the tie of a common name, the the memories of old struggles, the intimacies of leaders, and what was perhaps more, a common hostility to an Administration whose appointees and representatives were sedulously cultivating the jealousies of race, and promoting political differences between the white and

purposes, That was the natural course for them to take, but we know that many of them took it because it was the only way in which they seemed to have any chance to rid themselves of corrupt, dishonest, and ignorant State Governments. They allied themselves with the Democrats as a measure of self-preserva2 tion. It seems plain enough now that it was a blunder to ally themselves with a party which was distrusted at the North, for the very reason that it sympathized with the rebellion, and should immediately upon receiving amnesty from their opponents renew against them in the forum of politics, under the old name and the old leaders, the old fight they had lost in the field. The true policy of the South at the beginning of reconstruction was to take hold with the party in power, the one that had most at stake in reëstablishing peace and order, and restoring prosperity to the war-worn States, the only one that was in a position to offer aid, and worked with it cheerfully and harmoniously. Is it not plain that this would have been better than the sullenness and discontent in which they indulged ? It would have been an exhibition not only of a reasonable gratitude but of the highest wisdom.

All that is of the past and beyond mending, it is true, but it is not too late to profit by the experience of it. The prudent and conservative course of the Southern Democrats in Congress points the way. They see that for them to unite with the Northern wing of the party in factious opposition to the inevitable is only to prolong the animosities and passions of the war on both sides. Their highest interest of course lies in the restoration of a perfectly fraternal feeling and the cessation of Federal interference in the affairs of the States. A new Administration is coming in. Gov. Hayes's letter of acceptance in its treatment of the Southern question was a fair and frank holding out of the friendly hand. They may safely take, him at his word. Most of them care very little for the Presidency or for National politics, except as their own section is affected. What they want is release from the rule of ignorance and corruption and the reign of plunderers in their own States. To secure it they must gain the confidence and sympathy of the intelligent masses at the North who carried on the war to the end, treated the vanquished with generous magnanizaity, and granted them amnesty, And they are Republicans, They believe they won the Great Fight fairly, they know they treated the defeated generously, and no settlement of affairs now will be final and conclusive that does not include their consent and cooperation. There is the best of reasons for believing that the Administration of Gov. Hayes will bring peace and order to the South and relieve that whole section from the evils now complained of. And we have great hopes that his earliest official acts will afford to Southern representatives so sure a guaranty for this, and such certain proof of the sincerity of his atterances in accepting the nomination, that they will not withhold from him and his administration the cordial cooperation and support so necessary now for the sake of the South and of the whole country.

THE PLEASURES OF THE PANES. To-day begins the great annual fortnight of the retail trade-the market time which affectionate solicitude makes sunny, however cloudy the skies, and warm, whatever the markings of the thermometer. Now the windows of Broadway and the avenues are prismatic, and flame through the curtain of the frost all day with a splendor to which the evening gaslight adds but little. Now our advertising columns lose their prosaic and atilitarian character, and mock merrily grave discussion and somber, matter-of-fact news. Now is the best traveling season for all whose taste is for a tour of the streets, and who are not ashamed to make many a full stop and to gape through the glass at the multifarious treasures behind it. Within no four walls can there be such a brilliant exhibition as that which now makes the State's highway one long gallery. The public, the moneyless part of it as well as the other, may feel a sort of ownership in the rarest and costliest works of art; the beggargirl, with open mouth which the frost is pinching, may enjoy the gems which next week may gleam upon the brow of fortunate beauty; the lover of books, whose usual haunts are the shubbiest of the stalls, may study the golden backs of the most renowned binders;

and he who never owned a "proof-be-"fore-the-letter" in his life, may get a lesson from many a rare etching, and possess for an hour the print whose next abiding place will be the portfolio of the millionaice. Bedies and minds are many, and many the wants of either. To some eyes the rosy and white beef in the restaurant window is "a piece of virtu," like the baunch of venison which the nobleman sent to Goldsmith All women love to look at the rich fabrics with which the haberdasher tantalizes them, while for the unsufficiently clad, in this frosty weather, are the swinging overcoats at fabulously low prices, or the long strings of boots and shoes, the festoons of comforters, the red shirts which are so many ensigns of comfort and caloric, and the furs which, after warming the Arctic quadrupeds, are here to do the same office for the bipeds of a zone misnomered temperate. "Who owns the landscape?" asks Emerson; "Who owns the shop windows," we may ask, "from now to New Year's ?"

Whoever, however, would taste these pleasures with the finest zest must rid himself of the last and least touch of covetousness in his nature, and conscientiously remember the clause of the decalogue against it. We cannot say, "It is mine" and "O that it were "mine!" in the same breath. We must feel that the much-desired thing is ours for the moment, and be able cheerfully to leave it, as we are obliged all through life to leave things which we love much better. It may be gone when we come back to the remembered window to-morrow-gone away under the arn, or in the pocket of the buyer-but we shall bave it still in the memory. A real reason of regret not so easily disposed of is that we may not purchase it for some dear one who would have greeted the giving of it so joyfully. But the good will, after all, is worth more than the gift, and all the treasures of the shops are dull and dusty when compared with the bright activity of the affections. What we cannot bear away from the brilliant bazaar, we can at least bring another to see, so that the memory of it shall be held undivided and common, just as we hold recollections of the old home or of the same book. This would be a world utterly sunk in a sense of its own poverty, if we could enjoy nothing without a legal right and title in it. We congratulate all our readers upon the great stocks of merchandise, upon the large and varied assortments, as the advertisers say, which only the trouble of a glance or two to-day may make theirs.

We believe, for we have been told so, no matter by whom, that there is a rare and ex-

quisite pleasure in shopping without buying anything-in seeing, handling, estimating, and asking the price. No extravagance can be more harmless than this; and why should not a pedestrian buy all the way up and down Broadway, with nothing lacking but a delivery of the goods and chattels, which, after all, it would be inconvenient to carry home? If the country folk who, about this time, come into the cars wrestling with many bundles, could buy all that their hearts desire, what baggage trains they would make of the "locals" the "accommodations!" All things luckily have their limits. The real pleasure of buying comes from what we cannot buy. So every trifle consistent with a flat pocketbook or a flaccid purse, becomes a consolation. We refute the mathematical axiom, and prove a part to be greater than the whole. The little which we can carry away is more than we leave behind us. Our poverty is better than our neighbor's riches. "A poor thing," we say, "but 'mine own."

We might mention how much the shop windows are to children, the little things without any bank account, to whom a penny is as good as an eagle, and who may lack even the penny after all. There are displays which seem to have been arranged by goodhearted traders expressly for the gratification of little ones, so full are they of dolls and villages, and rocking-horses and picture books, of automata and hoops and marbles and all manner of playthings, besides all the sugary stocks which need not be swallowed to be appreciated. Alas! that the little ones, too, must so often go away with only imaginary flavors in their innocent mouths! But the next fine display consoles them, just as the next notion reconciles children of a larger growth to the loss of the old one. They have, these small longers, an abiding faith that Santa Klaus will make all matters right, if not this year, why then next. It is not as if the Christmas shops were to be shut for good and all upon Twelfth Night. Many and many times may they reopen to glad the eyes of the small people who are peeping into them this morning! We must buy for them now-presently they may be buying for us, or for others, as we are now buying for them. So good hap wait upon all the pleasant purchases, and by a general reversal of the proverb, may everything come to more than it cost, and not even a whistle be found too dear!

WINTRY WEATHER.

There was a striking similarity between the wind-storm of last Saturday and that of the Saturday before. Both began near daylight and continued into the following night. The direction of the wind was the same in both, and there was little difference in their violence. In each instance the temperature had vibrated near freezing point for two or three days before the advent of the storm; and in each case a cold, entting blast followed, that registered itself on the thermometer among the digits above zero. In still another particular the similarity was yet more remarkable. The fall of the pressure of air gave its forewarning in the barometer by declines of nearly equal length and sharpness, and during like hours of the afternoon and night preceding the change of weather, The upward rise in the barometer during and shortly after these storms was of almost exactly the same length and rapidity, and is occurred in very nearly similar hours of night and day.

There were, however, a few noteworth differences between these storms. The first one started with a brief tempest of snow and rain-a peculiarity which was entirely absent in the last, in this locality. The second one started its record on the barometer from a lagher level than the first, and consequently the returning wave yesterday marked a higher point on the instrument than any change of weather for many months preceding. The damage to shipping by last Saturday's gale is rather the heavier of the two; the loss of life among the crews of wrecked vessels is much larger. Already the Winter has several notes relative to that discussion to the antagodisplayed enough severity to make certain the need of abundant charity to the poor. Hard times have reduced the usual resources of benevolent societies and at the same time mercased their burdens. Let us hope that private charities will be not less open-handed than is their wont in the holiday season. New-York cannot afford that any of her citizens, however unfortunate they may be, shall freeze or starve.

The following gives the result of what seems to be a piece of pure idiocy on the part of somebody. It my safely be assumed that the person primarily in fault is not either rostmaster James or (in all probahility) any of his efficient assistants:

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE, SECOND DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE SUPERISTENDENT, NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1876.

New York, Dec. 17, 1876.

Sir: In consequence of a misunderstanding which has arise n respecting the hour of dispatch from the Cortande Street Perry for mails to the 4:25 a. m. N. Y. and Washington Radirosof P. O. trafn, it will be necessary, unsit the difficulty can be arranged, to send made-up publication mails for this dispatch into the New-York P. O. at 1:30 a. m. prompt, instead of 3:30 a. m. as arranged; because as the matter stands now, the P. O. Department is behavior from the use of the 4:25 trafa for these mails mice they go over on the 3 a. m. boat, and half an hour to momer than is needed after the receipt of the papers. on more than is needed after the receipt of the papers he New-York P. O. for unloading, welzning, reland-and conveyance absard the ferry-bost, particularly arrly all the publications arrive together, and at the

In any any an interpretation of the property of the state To ask for deliveries at the Post-Office at half-past

o'clock in the morning of papers which are not to leave town until a quarter past 4, is a grotesque folly. No newspaper which prints the news can even have its forms on the press at half-past 2 o'clock. To do so in the case of any paper of large circulation would compel it to close the receipt of copy at about one. During the last three months half the more important news of the day has come after that hour. THE TRIBUNE will make no effort to eatch this mail, since no papers sent on it can by any possibility contain all the news, and in all probability will have but a small part of it. There is less reason for regret, however, since the express companies are able to take packages on the same train an hour and a quarter later than the Post Office seems to be able to manage it. All newsdealers and others taking their packages by express will receive THE TRIBUNE by this fast train. Meantime the Post-Office Department would do well to find out what blockhead is primarily responsible for calling that a fast mail service which is an hour and a quarter behind the present express service.

The babies had their turn last week in the fair at the Academy of Music, and now some of the older boys and girls are to be looked after. To-night and o-morrow night there will be a bea party at Lyric Hall, in Sixth-ave., the entire proceeds of which are to go to the crippled children of the Sheltering Arms. There will be tea for those who like it, and dancing for those who like that; Santa Claus will be there, large as life, and there will be no end to the things that one can buy and give away, and buy to give away again. Many of the most charitable of the New-York ladies have enlisted in the endeavor to make the entertainment as attractive as possible. The children ought all to go for the sake of the less fortunate children whom they can help, and the children of an older growth can go safely, because this is the season when we all grow young again.

It is the cheapest and pleasantest way possible of renewing one's youth. PERSONAL.

Herbert Spencer is ill, and it may be some months before he is able to be at work a

Speaker Randall arrived in this city yesterday, and returned to Washington by the evening Bishop Simpson's daughter, Miss Ella Simp-

son, has just been married to the Rev. C. W. Buoy, a Philadelphia clergyman. Chopin's correspondence was not lost, as it has been believed. It has been preserved by his sister, and is shortly to be printed in German translation.

Frederick Leighton, the very distinguished English painter, has been attempting sculpture. He has modeled a magnificent male figure, which is to be cast in bronze, an "Athlete Struggling with a Scrpent." Of Senator Conkling's memory, Major Ben-

Perley Poore says that it is wonderful. "You quote a ine or two of Chaucer, Spenser, or any other of the old English poets, and he will repeat the whole poem Ex-Empress Eugenie gave the Arctic ex-

plorers of the Alert and the Discovery woolen head-

dresses, or Welsh wigs, before they started on their ley voyage, and the two elder royal brothers of Britain posented them with books. A Miss Roberts is the author of "Mademoiselle Mori," and of the new novel called fn this country "Noblesse Oblige," and abroad, the "Atteier du Lys." The hero and heroine of this last are said to represent Camille and Lucille Desmonlius.

The first choice of a seat at Mr. Edwin Booth's first performance in San Francisco was sold, it is recorded, for \$100. His first appearance on the stage was made before an audience of small girls and boys in Baitmore, who were admitted to the juvenile theater for an enormous fee of two cents.

Mr. James T. Fields was entertained by the Lotos Club on Saturday evening. Speeches were made by Mr. Pields, Mr. Bayard Taylor, Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman, and Mr. Oakey Ha'l. Mr. Fields was afterward escotied to the Century, where Mr. Bryant had already niroduced another literary guest—Mr. Alfred Street, the post, from Albany.

The Hon. Willard Carpenter, who had such and luck in bestowing a college upon his city of Evansville, has made another attempt to be philanthropic. He is about to present the city with a library and gallery of art. In all of his plans he is seconded by his wife, who views the matter in the light of an evil that cannot be averted, and concludes to make the best of a had bargain.

Senator Logan lately said to somebody, who told a Troy Timescorrespondent: "What could I do without my wife ! I should be nothing without that woman." Mrs. Logan attends to her husband's private correspondence, and her chirography is so like his that many a letter signed by her hand, "John A. Logan," is carefully preserved by the recipient as the nutograph of the Sonator.

Monsieur Bartholdi has been so ill-advised as to add to the self-satisfaction of the modern Athena. He says in a recent private letter-which has started on its public travels around the newspapers: "Art is a dower which must have its soil. This soil, of sympathy and encouragement, is found in some of the large cities of the United States and particularly in Boston, where it has grown to a verifable devotion." Gen. di Cesnola has abandoned research in

Cyprus on account of ill health. The English do not altogether enjoy the fact that our Metropolitan Museum has bought his Kourlum treasures. The Athenaum, for instance, asks: "What will New-Yorkers do with such an immense mass of historical riches, treasures of art of the most exquisite and recondite sind !" And The Saturday Review says, upidiy: "As years roll on, American indies will learn that Phoenician is not the European way of pronouncing Venetian, and popular education will thrive immensely."

Mr. J. Edgar of the New-York bar read before the late congress of the Episcopal Church a significant paper. Mr. Edgar is a zealous churchman, and known so generally to sympathize with the censervative wing of the church that this utterance is generally held to indicate the limits of the concession which the conservatives are willing to yield to the reformers. He would solve the problem of an alleged insufficiency in the prayer-book not by alterations, but by additions. He would leave the old, but add the new in a supplement. This anould contain additional collects and prayers, also services for schools, collects, hospitals, private devotions, missionary and extraordinary occasions.

Mr. James Russell Lowell did not follow the advice of The Nation, and cast his vote as a Massachusetts elector for Triden, in order to rebuke the Lousiana Returning Board. The fear that he might be influenced by advice from that quarter, however, proves not to have been ill-founded. Just after receiving it he must have written the following dedication for the little volume containing his three recent odes: "To E. L. Godkin, in cordial acknowledgment of his eminent service in hightening and puritying the tone of our po-Hiteal thought, this volume is dedicated." No wonder the Hayes men feit nervous, when the gentleman thus enlogized advised Mr. Lowell to east his vote for Tiden, in spite of his having been chosen an elector for Hayes.

The troubled tempers of Congressmen Hewitt and Kasson have been soothed. They had held no com-munication since their misunderstanding on one of the last nights of the last session of Congress, when each made a strong political speech in favor of his own candidate for the Presidency. Last Wednesday, during the discussion of the Silver bill, the combative Kasson sent nistic Hewitt, and at last the latter went over to Mr. why they should not communicate personally and not by indirect means. Mr. K. was placated, said that he on each other's necks—or rather, in more prose shook hands and entered into the heartlest on in their efforts of defeat the Silver bill.

Gen. McClellan says in Scribner that when one of the Kaedive's American officers had been some months in Egypt the Kaedive sent for him one day and isked what was the worst thing he had observed in regard to the army. He replied that it was that the regiments were commanded by civilians. The Khédive said: 'No, there is a colonel for every regiment." "Yes," said the American; "but each colones, chief of buttalion, and captam has a civitian clerk, who controls everything relating to the pay, ratious, and clothing of the men, and whoever does that really commands." "You are right," aid the Khedive; "but how would you correct this P By requiring that the colonels should have sergeants as their clerks; the chiefs of battalions, corporals; the captakes private soldiers; and also requiring that the officers should supervise and do much of the real work themselves" "That means that the army should learn themselves." "That means that the army should learn reading, writing, and arithmetic!" "That is exactly what I was coming at, your Highness." The Kaedive reflected for a moment, and then at once wrote an order to the Minister of War, requiring that from that moment appears in the army (chaer officer or solder) should be promoted until the was master of reading, writing, and arithmetic. The consequence was that the whole army immediately became a school.

Mr. A. H. Stephens's first legislative act in the present Congress is described in a melodran way. A shrill voice was heard to say "Mr. Speaker!" and every one turned at once the black-eyed goost of a man sitting so quietly buried in his heavy blue overcoat, with a silk hat of several Winters perched rakishly upon his wise-looking head. Mr. Stephens moved his skeleton right hand, meased in a brown cotton glove, as he said : 'I have a resolution that I desire to send up to the clerk's desk-a resolution which I desire to have read and put upon its passage Perhaps the Georgia ghost had evolved some new scheme for saving the country, and every one carefully listened as the clerk bhgan to read. The clerk read, and then every one smiled a sulky smile of disappointment It was a resolution declaring that Mr. John Chauncel should be paid \$3 50 a day for performing the arduous task of hoising the American flag every day upon the house side. Chauncey's pay trad been stopped on account of the exhaustion of the special appropriation; hence this resolution. It was passed. Said one member in a whisper to a friend, 'Can you doubt that the South is rewhisper to a friend, 'Can you doubt that the South is reconstructed when the ex-Vice-President of the Southers
Confederacy appears here asking pay for the man wisse
sole duty it is to propel on high the gay American flag
where it can flaunt its gaudy lace in the morning breeze!
Alexander H. Stephens gave a sign of relief as the resointion passed: 'Dick!' he called out in a testy whisper,
A burly neare came from the cloak room and gathered
up Stephens in his burly arms, carried hus out to a halfinvalid chair, where two stout servants seized upon he
Georgia ghost, piaced him on a level with their shoulders. Georgia chost, placed him on a level with their shoulders, and bore him from the hall."

POLITICAL NOTES. Grim-visaged war refuses to corrugate his

The most interesting question now is, Whom will President Hayes put in his Cabinet?

That Indiana war meeting has done the

usiness for Mr. Tilden. It was of more service to the Republicaus than Cronin's gymnastics in Oregon. Judge Hoadley seems to have a hard time of

it getting out all of his " views" on that Oregon case. He has published four columns of them already, and has followed them up with an interview of another columns. There is full as much in the latter publifirst, and there is very little in either.

Senator Conkling has been a perfect mine for rumors ever since Congress met. At last one seems to have been started which was not exclusively an imaginative production. It said that he contemplated a re-